

# Trainer of Trainers Module Montana Office of Public

Instruction



**Group Norms** 

Listening: SLANT

Cell phone reminder

Conversations

**Breaks** 



**Bathroom location** 



# **Activity**

 Think about an adjective that describes you that begins with the same letter your first name begins with

 Share with the group one at a time around the room







#### The Major Topics of School Algebra

The National Mathematics Advisory Panel Report identifies the major topics of school algebra.

#### Selected Major Topics\*



#### Symbols and Expressions

- -Polynomial and rational expressions
- -Arithmetic and finite geometric series



#### Linear Equations

- -Real numbers as points on the number line
- -Linear equations/inequalities and their graphs
- -Systems of simultaneous linear equations



#### **Quadratic Equations**

- -Factors/factoring of quadratic polynomials
- -Completing the square in quadratic expressions
- -Quadratic formula





- -Linear, quadratic, and polynomial functions
- Nonlinear functions (e.g., square and cube root functions; absolute value; step functions)
- -Exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions



#### Algebra of Polynomials

- -Roots and factorization of polynomials
- -Complex numbers and operations
- -Fundamental theorem of algebra



#### Combinatorics and Finite Probability

 Applications of the binomial theorem and Pascal's Triangle



#### Practice 1: Topics of Algebra

- -Teach for understanding of topics of school algebra
- -Make linkages among topics
- -Develop problem-solving skills
- -Enhance teacher understanding
- -Address misconceptions in learning algebra

#### Practice 2: Multiple Paths



- Establish a course sequence to cover all topics of school algebra
- Provide multiple curricular pathways to ensure success
- -Ensure that students are ready for algebra before enrolling them in algebra courses
- -Provide opportunities for all students to learn school algebra
- Use the topics of school algebra to inform standards, instructional materials, and assessments

COME WHAT WE'RE

"For a complete list and the full report, please see: www.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/mathpanel/report/final-report.pdf

U.S. Department of Education



Montana
Office of Public Instruction
Denise Juneau, State Superintendent

#### Multimedia Overview:

### National Mathematics Advisory Panel





# Topics of Algebra

- Symbols and Expressions
- Linear Equations
- Quadratic Equations
- Functions
- Algebra of Polynomial
- Combinatorics and Finite Probability



Activity/Discussion/Handout #1



## Barriers to teaching Algebra

#### Think-Pair-Share





Video: What Algebra Teachers Need to Know

Discussion



- Build understanding of major algebra topics and connections: symbols and expressions, linear and quadratic equations, functions, algebra of polynomials, combinatorics and finite probability.
  - Classroom instruction must focus on the major topics of algebra recommended by the National Math Panel.
     Teachers need to make connections across topics and help students understand these connections and build proficiency in these topics.

- Develop students' proficiency in solving problems, which includes problem formulation, problem translation, transformation of equations, and explanation of the steps in problem solving.
  - Students must be proficient in problem-solving skills to achieve success in algebra. Teachers need to provide students with many opportunities to practice problem formulation, translation, and transformation of equations so they can be efficient in solving algebra problems. In addition, students must have experiences with explaining the steps they take to solve problems.



- Enhance teacher understanding of the topics of algebra, the links among those topics, and how to teach those topics, including strategies for addressing student misconceptions in learning algebra.
  - Teachers must understand the mathematics they teach. It is essential that they make connections across topics for students and understand common student misconceptions in order to anticipate where students need additional preparation, practice, and explanation.

# Sample

- Algebra I Initial Units...What do you notice about the "essential questions" from this sample?
- How do they compare to the level of questions you ask your students?
- How do you currently organize your units of study?





### District Perspective on Algebra

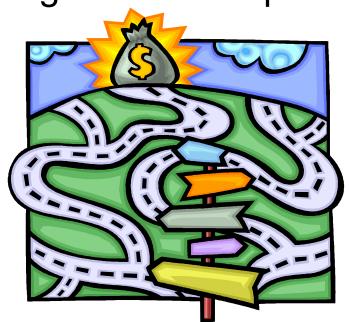


Audio clip/Handout #3 and #4/Think-Pair-Share



# Multiple paths to ensure that all students succeed

Expect that all students will learn school algebra through a coherent progression of topics



Ms. Bracket presentation



## Multiple Paths

Schools should expect that all students can learn algebra; students who are preparing for college or technical careers should master the topics of school algebra typically addressed in Algebra I and Algebra II courses.



- Establish district-wide expectations for a sequence of courses that encompass all school algebra topics.
  - It is essential that all of the topics of school algebra recommended by the Panel are addressed in traditional Algebra I and II and integrated mathematics courses. No matter what the multi-grade sequence of the major topics, algebra instruction needs to incorporate and emphasize the connections between and logical progressions among the topics.

- Ensure that there is alignment across the major topics of school algebra with content standards, teaching materials, instructional strategies, and assessments.
  - All secondary students should have the opportunity to master the topics typically included in traditional discipline-based Algebra I and Algebra II courses.
     School districts need to establish alignment across algebra topics, content standards, and assessments.
     In the classroom, teachers need to use instructional materials and strategies aligned with the topics.

- Ensure that there is a foundational level of preparation and multiple paths for students to succeed in school algebra.
  - Students need adequate preparation in arithmetic to succeed in algebra. The expectation that all students can be successful in learning algebra is fundamental; however, teachers should not assume that all students have the same level of preparation in the principles of arithmetic and basic concepts necessary for learning algebra. Algebra courses should allow for differentiated instruction. Some students may need additional instruction and practice, while others are ready to work at an accelerated pace. Teachers need to understand how students learn to solve equations and word problems and recognize common sources of errors and conceptual misunderstandings.

# Barriers for students to learn Algebra

#### Think-Pair-Share





Video: Instructional Strategies for struggling Algebra Students

Discussion



# Helping Struggling Learners in Algebra







### Discussion

 Why is algebra considered the gatekeeper for future course-taking?

 What does mastery look like in student performance for each of the topics?

 What foundational content pieces are needed for students to be successful in algebra?



- How do you prepare students to think abstractly as required in algebra?
- What are some misconceptions students have with algebra topics?
- How do you address those misconceptions?



 What strategies are helping struggling students attain success?

 What are the "lateral" options for students who experience difficulty?

 What are the options for advanced students?



# Algebra Pathways Inventory: Working With Struggling Algebra Students





### Additional Resources

- Bradley Witzel video clips (32 total)
   Available on the Instructional Innovations website
- Doing What Works: Many additional videos, tools, and templates



### References/Resources

Doing What Works: <a href="http://dww.ed.gov/">http://dww.ed.gov/</a>

 National Mathematics Advisory Panel Final Report:

http://www2.ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/mathpanel/report/final-report.pdf

 Montana Office of Public Instruction Content Standards: <a href="http://www.opi.mt.gov/Curriculum/">http://www.opi.mt.gov/Curriculum/</a> Index.html

